VOL. IV.--NO. 6

SATURDAY GAZETTE.

THE

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.

BELLEVILLE, CALDWELL AND VERONA. AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, EDUCATION, POL-

ITIOS, GENERAL NEWS, AND BS-PECIALLY OF LOCAL IN-TERESTS.

AH Public and Lieal questions, including political and social, sanitary and reformatory, educational and industrial topies, will be clearly presented and fully and

Nothing will be admitted to its columns taat is unworthy of cardial welcome to To Advantuant it should prove a val- No. 1 Great Jones St., near Broadway.

uable medium. Our circulation extends to every part of Essex county, and considerably elsewhere.
SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS

will be received and forwarded by the Postmaster; also at our office in Bloomfield or may be addressed by mail, to WM. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

LOCAL INFOMATION. CHURCH NOTICES -BLOOMFIELD. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN - Rev. Henry W. Bollantine. Preaching Sunday at 10. 30 A. M. and 7. 30 P. M. Prayer Meeting

on Thursday at 7. 30 P. M. METHODIST EPISCOPAL— Rev. Henry Spell-meyer. Preaching Sundays at 10, 30 A. M. and 7, 30 P. M. Regular Prayer Meet ing on Thursday at 7. 30 P. M.

Preaching Sunday at 10. 30 A. M. and 7. 45 P. M. Prayer Meeting on Thursday

OHRIST EPISCOPAL-Res. T. J. Danner, Rector. Services Sundays at 10. 20 A. M. and 7. 30 P. M. and at Watscasen Chapel

GERMAN PRESETTERIAR—Res. J. M. Ens. DR. J. W. STICKLE. slin. Preaching Sundays at 10. 30 A. M. and 7. 30 P. M. Prayer Meeting on

WESTMINSTER PRESENTERIAN—Rev. Dun-oun Kennedy D. D. Preaching Sunday at 10. 30 A. M. and 7. 45 P. M. Praise Meeting at 7. P. M. Prayer Meeting on Thurs-

METHODIST EPISC. AT WATSESSING-Res -Preaching Sunday at 10. 30 A. M. and -P. M. Prayer Meeting on

CIVIL NOTICES-BLOOMFIELD. Town Council -Jas Beach, President, J. F, E lsom, clerk.

JUSTICES OF PRACE-Wm. R. Hall.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS-Joseph

MONTCLAIR.

CHURCH NOTICES - MONTCLAIR, PRESETTERIAN—Rev. J. R. Berry, D. D. Preaching on Sundays at 10. 30 A. M. and 7. 30 P. M. Prayer Meeting on Thursdays at 7, 45 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL -Rev. Geo. Smith. Preaching on Sunday at 16, 30 A. M. and 7, 30 P. M. Prayer Meeting on Thursdays at 7, 30. P. M.

St. Luke's Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Max well, Rector. Services on Sunday at 10. 30 A. M. and 3. 30 P.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH-Rec. A. Brad ford, Preaching or Sunday at 10, 30 A. M. and 7, 30 P. M. Prayer Meeting on Thursdays at 7, 45 P. M.

CIVIL NOTICES-MONTCLAIR. Town Council-Alfred Taylor, President; Chas. P. Sandford, Clerk.

JUSTICES OF PRACE—J. O. Clark, N. O.

Pillsburg.

BAST.	Leave Montclair	Leave Bloomfid	Leave Newark.	Arriye N. Y.
A. X.	6 35 7 90 8 15 9 20 10 50	6 41 7 97 8 21 9 26 10 56	7 15 7 40 8 35 9 40 11 10	7 . 5 8 20 9 15 10 20 11 50
P. M.	1 30 8 40 5 10 2 55 6 45 9 45 1 15	8 47	1 50 4 90 5 80 6 15 7 05 10 05	6 10 7 15 8 10 10 55
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P. M.	10 45 1 00 4 30 8 28	12 51 4 22 5 29	19 44 4 18 6 18	19 M 8 S 4 S

STAGELINE TO CALDWELL, VERO-NA AND PINE BROOK. Leave M. & E. Depot, Montclair, on the arrival of the A. M. 7.50, 8.50 & 10.50 trains and the P. M. 2, 3.40, & 4.40 trains

Rrturning, Leave Pine Brook at 11.50 A. M. and Caldwell at 6.80, 7.15, 8.15 4, 9.80 A. M., and at 12,80, 2,50 & 4,10 P. M.

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May.2-bum

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Rapa	RENCES.	
JOHN P. JUBE,		Newark
SAMUEL NELSON.		Jersey City
THOMAS DAVENP	ORT	
D. S. GREGORY, .	Ir.	
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D. M. BABCOCK,		
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G. W. SNOW		. 16
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WM. P. LYON.	40.00	- 14
Rev J. ROMEYN B	ERRY. D.	D. Montclai
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Young Ladies & Little Girls, WILL RE-OPEN

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Saturday, February 6, 1875

HOUSES!

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Which we have FOR SALE in BLOOMFIELD, West, End. Houses with Lot 50 feet by 150 feet at \$2,000 and upwards.

OR, TO RENT at from \$190 to \$650; some with 10 Rocms, having all the modern improvements; Bay Windows, Folding Doors Marble Mantels, Gas, Wash Tubs Range, Furnace, Tank in Attic, Hot and Cold Water, Bath Room, Closets, & Cement Cellar, at a rent of \$500. Lot 120x135.

LARGE HOUSES with 14 Rooms and improvements, in best neighborhood, \$650.

DO YOU WANT A LARGE GARDEN and plenty of fine air? Try a Cottage in the country, with half an acre.

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BLOOMFIELD HAS THE BEST OF SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES, and as good society as can be found anywhere-beautiful drives-well-lighted roads, good side walks, and healthful country, with much lower rents than in Orange, and elsewhere

GENTLEMEN doing business in N.York, and living in Newark, b ing in the train a few minutes longer, can reach the free air of the country.

OUR WELLS are not contaminated by impurities from cess-pools, as we have good SEWERS at West End

FRIENDS IN BLOOMFIELD come and see what we have to show at the WEST END.

WE ARE ON THE HILL SIDE, and have fine air, splendid views, good

Rents.

HOUSE	with	5	Rooms,	Lot	50	by 150, by 150, with	nice	sts	b	le.	 	 	.1	230
**	with	10	Rooms,			rovements,								
66	with			**										

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HOUSES IN NEWARK-No. 52 Miller Street, also one corner Lincoln Avenue and Cartaret st., Woodside. TO RENT-Part of Store 450 Broad Street. DESK ROOM 450 Broad Street,

Enquire of

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or, 450 Broad Street, near the Morris and Essex Depot, NEWARK, N. J.

To aid persons in their choice of location, the following explanation of the reason for a preference for the West over the East, is quoted from reliaable authority:

WEST ENDS.

Most persons think that the reason why the West end of London or New York is more fashionable than the East, is nothing more than the topographical figuration of the capital. But the Academy of Sciences of Paris has pronounced this opinion to be a delusion, as we learn from an article in the Lon-

In the first place, it appears that it is not only at London, but at Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Turin, St. Petersburgh, and almost every other capital in Europe-at Liege, Caen, Montpelier, Toulouse, and several other large townswherever, in fact, there are not great local obstacles—the tendency of the wealthier inhabitants to group themselves to the west is almost as strongly marked as in the "great metropolis." In the second place, at Pompeii and other ancient towns, the same thing may be noticed; and in the third place, where the local figuration of the town necessitates an increase in a different direction, the moment the obstacle ceases, houses spread toward the west. This last fact may, it is stated, be particularly observed at Rome, and to a certain extent, at Edinburgh.

When, then, all cities and towns have their best districts in the west, it is

pretty clear that the cause of it must be some general law entirely distinct from local situation. What is that law? "It arises from the atmospheric pressure," answers the Academy of Science. "When the barometric column rises, smoke and pernicious emanations rapidly evaporate in space. In the contrary case we see that smoke and pernicious vapors remain in apartments and on the surface of the soil. Now, every one knows that of all winds, that which causes the greatest ascension of the barometric column is that of the east, and that which lowers the most is the west. When the latter blows, it has the inconvenience of carrying with it to the eastern part of the town all the deleterious gases which it meets in its passage over the western parts. It results from that that the inhabitants of the eastern part of the town have to support not only their own smoke and miasma, but those of the western part of the town, brought to them by the west winds.

"When, on the contrary, the east wind blows, it purifies the air by causing to ascend the pernicious emanations which it cannot drive to the west. Consequently, the inhabitants of the west receive pure air from whatever part of the horizon it may arrive; and it may be added that, as the west winds are those which most frequently prevail, they are the first to receive the air pure and as it arrives from the country."

After thus explaining why the western parts are the best, the Academy makes these recommendations:

1. That persons who have the liberty of choice, and especially those of delicate health, should reside in the western parts of the towns.

2. That all establishments from which emanate pernicious vapors and

gases should be placed in the east.

3. That in building a house in a town, and even in the country, the kitchen and other dependencies from which peruicious emanations may arise should be placed to the east. The members of the Academy who have announced the preceding discovery, and made the preceding recommendations are, all

THE RELIGIOUS WEEKLIES.

The Methodist in the course of a friendly disussion with the Christian Leader regarding the cause of the great growth of Methodism, gives us this brief summary of its doctrines, and accounts for the change which has come over the preaching, not only of the Methodist, but all our Protest ant Churches:

As we conceive Methodism, its substance of doctrine is contained in three poposi-tions: (1) All men are lost. (2) All men may be saved. (3) Whoseever will, may be saved now. The Christian Leader wil perceive that the first furnishes the foundation for the other two. It was the vigor of the assertion of this first proposition by the early Methodist preachers that made them so extraordinarily successful in arous ing the consciences of their hearers. They made the danger very plain before they exhibited the remedy, and so doing, they preached, as we said. "hell-fire."

Of course, the number of the adherents of a faith is no proof of the truth of the faith itself. It is, however, not inappropriste to compare in this respect two forms of Protestantism, and to raise the question whether one of them has not rejected an element of power which the other has retained. As to the unacknowledged universalism in the orthodox churches, we think that there is less of it than is commonly supposed. We certainly dog-matize less on all spiritual subjects than our fathers did, but that is mainly because we have a more vivid sense than they seem to have had of the greatness of human ignorance. They felt certain of many things; we feel certain of much less.

On this same subject of the change in

preaching, and the kindred matter of public worship, the Christian at Work gives us what it calls "a look ahead," thus: It would be an interesting problem to It would be an interesting problem to consider what changes our Church services will undergo during the next century. We have no horoscope with which to ferecast the future, yet one or two things may be predicted with tolerable accuracy. First, if we do not mistake, the congregation in our non-Episcopal Churches will more generally take part in the service. Whether this will assume the form of responsive readings of Scriptures, or of an optional liturgy, is not clear; but the tendency seems to be in the latter direction. Then, toe, the close of this century will probably lay most of our quartette choirs peacefully to rest, and that is the best thing to do with them. Mere quartette singing is foreign alike to the spirit of Protestant Christianity and to the perpose of its hymnology; the sooner it is get rid of the better. The general style of sermons will health, and have such perfect understandple, direct preaching of the Gospel; less dogmatism, more catholicity; more true liberty; more Scripture exposition; less employment of text by way of accommodation; more directness, and greater feryor. Prayer will be changed. We shall ages his brush with his right foot, while have less rodomontade, less oblique preach-holding his palette with the left, is said to ing, less philosophizing, less rhetorical flourish and bad metaphor, and, let us hope, less instruction volunteered to the Almighty, as well as more direct, simple, earnest, petition and confession.

The New York Evangelist takes occasion. from the delivery of a course of lectures to the students of Union Theological Semi nary, in New York, on "The method of acquring a habit of extemporaneous preaching," by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn. to commend that method to our young upward unless thrown back with its feet preachers. One paragraph of its interesting article is as follows:

In this case, as in every case of the most effective oratory, there is a magnetic rela-They act and react upon each other. For this they must be in perfect accord—as the French say, en rapport. It is not merely that the speaker is eloquent, the audience is eloquent—that is, it is quick and responsive, and excites the speaker to greater and greater efforts. The action is mutual—the action and reaction are equal. And are tion between the speaker and his hearers. action and reaction are equal. And any-thing which interferes with this close contact, this incessant stream, whether it be a manuscript held up before the eyes of the sperker, or anything else, checks the flow of the electric current which passes from the heart of the speaker into the thousands of listening hearts, which are by that fervent heat melted into one. When Father Hystocinthe was to speak in the Academy of Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin. He is now \$6 years of age, and regides in Capada. Music in this city his greatest apprehension was that the audience should not understand him. That, he said, would disconcert bim, or render his effort cold and spiritless. If he saw in the vacant or wandering look of his hearers that they did not take in the full meaning of his words, he would feel as if he were speaking into the

his sharp satire the ecclesiastical self-conceit which proposes one Church as a model for all the rest, and measures every other by its conformity to that model. "The body is not one member but many. If the foot shall say, Because I am not in the hand; I am not of the body, is it therefore not of the body, is it therefore not of the body, is it therefore not of the body; I am not of the eye, I am not of the body; I if the whole body were an eye, where were the hearing? If the whole body were hearing where were the smelling?" But till comparatively recently many Protestant Churches, while they indignantly disclaimed the intallibility of the Pope of Rome, v hemently asserted their own, and prepared to cut off from the body, or to prepared to cut off from the body, or to declare as quite imperfect members of it, those Churches which did not perform the same functions in the same way with them. selves. In nothing is the power and prog-ress of Christianity more evidenced than

contributions each of our leading denominations has made to the general faith of In 1869 the New York Board of Health the Church which no other could have examined the sir of nearly all the theaters made, it draws this conclusion:

respecting each other's convictions, recognizing each other's convictions, recognizing each other's convictions, and perceiving that God in his providence has for each one of us a task which us other denomination can so successfully accomplish.

Items of Interest

Loring Andrews, one of the pioneers of the leather trade in New York, died Jan. 23, aged about 75 years.

The sun, being 850,000 miles in diameter, is equal in bulk to one and a quarter million of bodies the size of our earth. Maunsell B. Field, a well known diplomatist and writer of some delightful books of gossip, died in New York, January 24, at the age of about fifty-four years.

The sun, being ninety-five millions of miles from the earth, the distance is equal to 106 diameters of that central orb. It is proposed to run an hourly mail be-tween New York and Brooklyn.

The sun, in its bulk is six hundred time as large as all the subordinate bodies that revolve around it, receiving from it light, warmth, impulse, energy and power.

The London Times says of the English: "We can hardly sisguise from ourselves that, as a nation, we do not like any nation whatever." True, and the more's the pity.

All vapors, even from the boiling canl-drons in which offal is boiled, can be condensed by methods now well understood and no offensive odors permitted to es During the Fall of 1874 Paris ate 1555

horses, asses, and mules. A horse, which, for his skin, hoofs, etc., alone is worth about five dollars, brings as foed in the markets of the French capital, five times that sum. It is more and more apparent how much evil results from the inhalation of noxious

vapors or erganic material into the lung. Very often where no smell is perceived great injury is done. Bismarck last week submitted to the Federal Council an ordinance prohibiting the importation into Germany of American potatoes, as a measure of precaution against the introduction of the Colorado beetle and the spread of the potato dis-

The power of imperceptible inhalation is illustrated by the case of children dying in London from the arsenic contained in the paper on the walls of the room, and analogous cases abound in medical records.

The steeple of St. Xavier's Catholic church in Cincinnati will stand, when completed, 320 feet from the ground, and will cost \$50,000. But it is not stated what it will stand on, when so far from

doubt, undergo a change. We ing of dangers and the means of escapshall have, let us hope less of the purely ing them, that he may not, through ig norphilosophical, less of the moral essay, few-er ambitios "efforts," and more of the sim-plemented by his physical wreck. An armless painter may be seen daily bustly engaged in copying some of the old masters in the South Kensington Museum,

werp, and the facility with which he man-Each person is also expiring constantly from the lungs an amount of carbonic acid

London. He is a Mr. M. C. Feler of Ant-

and organic matter, and impure watery va-por, sufficient to rapidly render the air of a om unbearable. Plutarch says "the eyes of the hog are so formed and disposed of in the head that it is always looking upon the lower objects and can in no manner contemplate things elevated and lofty. It cannot look

A single person will use about ten cubic feet of pure air per minute, or six hundred cubic feet per hour, and when we add to this the demands made by other infused

as it dries, until the pores are filled and the surface shines like polished mahogany, will make the soles waterpoorf, and also cause them to last three times as long as ordinary

The Mustrated Christian Weekly rejoices in concert rooms and theatres, the in the increasing charity between Churches, beginning as follows:

The worshippers in chapels, the audiences in concert rooms and theatres, the thousands of children that throng our public schools, and the multitude of persons It is very singular how long it takes the who crowd our railway carriages, are utterly dependent upon the public authorities to regulate such matters as affect the health of attendants.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration shows that during the past in the rapidity with which this anti-Chris-tian spirit of pride is disappearing from Christian Churches.

Castle Garden was a little under 150,000 Castle Garden was a little under 150,000-Then, after a fair eketch of the special a smaller number than has been rep for any year since 1862.

and many of the schools, court root churches and halls in the district. Ar We seek for unity, not by becoming the amount of carbonic acid gas was found, in same in creed, form of government, or ri-tual, but by honoring each other's work, rimental to the health of the occupants

